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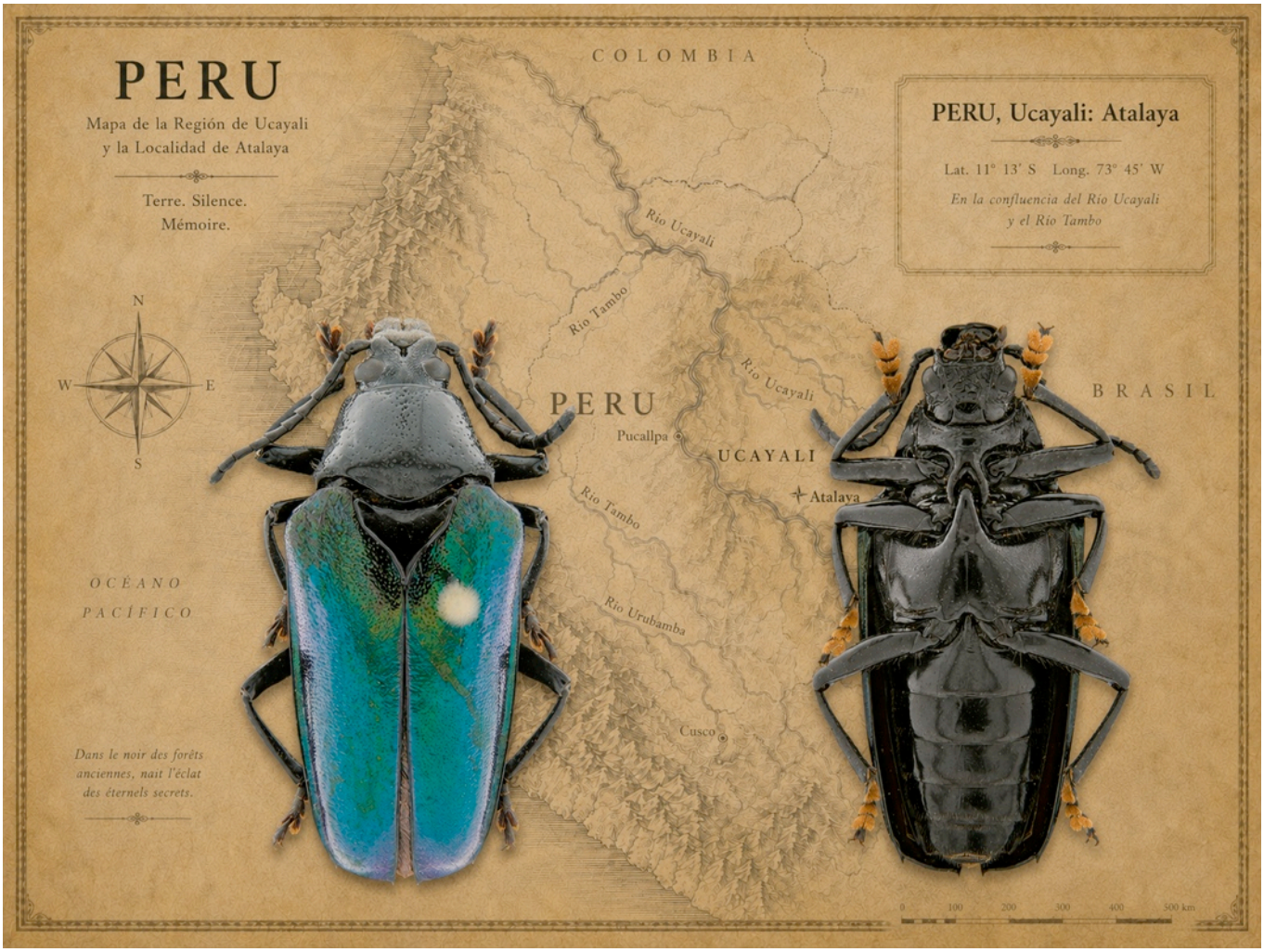

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American Prioninae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): new genus, new species, lectotype designation, notes, and a new country record

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Keywords:

Coleoptera; Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Solenopterini; longhorned beetles ; taxonomy; description; systematics; new genus; new species; lectotype; America; Neotropical region.

Abstract. – Notes on *Macrodontia mathani* Pouillaude, 1915, including a new country record and a lectotype designation, are provided. *Atoposolen hectori,* a new genus and species of Solenopterini, are described. An updated key to genera of Solenopterini is provided. Notes on *Holonotus* Thomson, 1861, are also presented.

Koike R. M., Delahaye N. & Santos-Silva A., 2026. – American Prioninae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): new genus, new species, lectotype designation, notes, and a new country record. *Faunitaxys*, 14(54) : 1 – 9.

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Introduction

The Neotropical Region harbors one of the richest faunas of Prioninae Latreille, 1802, including several lineages characterized by remarkable morphological diversity and a high degree of endemism. Despite more than two centuries of taxonomic study, knowledge of the group remains uneven, with many taxa known from few specimens and large geographic areas still inadequately sampled. As a result, new distributional records, taxonomic clarifications, and the discovery of previously unknown taxa continue to contribute significantly to our understanding of the diversity and evolution of Neotropical Prioninae.

Among the tribes occurring in the Americas, Macrodontiini Thomson, 1861 includes some of the largest and most conspicuous longhorned beetles. Nevertheless, several species remain poorly represented in collections and are known from limited material. *Macrodontia mathani* Pouillaude, 1915 is one such example, having been recorded only rarely since its original description from Ecuador. Additional specimens are therefore valuable not only for improving knowledge of its distribution but also for clarifying aspects of its taxonomy and biogeography.

Solenopterini Lacordaire, 1868 represents another distinctive Neotropical lineage whose classification has been substantially improved by previous revisions. However, recently collected material from Peru revealed the existence of a species exhibiting a unique combination of characters not attributable to any currently recognized genus of the tribe. The discovery of this taxon highlights the incomplete state of our knowledge of Solenopterini and underscores the importance of continued collecting efforts in poorly surveyed regions of South America. The Peruvian fauna is particularly noteworthy in this context. Owing to its complex topography and the presence of diverse ecosystems ranging from Andean forests to Amazonian lowlands, Peru supports a rich cerambycid fauna and continues to yield important taxonomic discoveries. New material from different regions of the country has provided the basis for the present contribution.

In this work, we provide notes on *Macrodontia mathani*, including the first record of the species from Peru, describe a new genus and species of Solenopterini, present an updated key to the genera of the tribe, and discuss taxonomic issues concerning *Holonotus* Thomson, 1861.

At present, information on the biology and natural history of *Macrodontia mathani* is scarce, and important aspects of its life history, behavior, and ecology remain largely unknown.

Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera (Taichung, Taiwan), Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software (http://zerenesystems.com/cms/stacker). Measurements were taken in mm using an ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 (Taufkirchen, Germany), in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope (Wetzlar, Germany), which was also used in the study of the specimens.

The collection initialisms used in the text are as follows:

MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

Reviewer :
Gérard Tavakilian (*Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France*) - https://zoobank.org/58448BD6-79D7-46CE-AFDD-91EFF2B7D4EF - https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2386-363X

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MZSP – Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
NDPC – Norbert Delahaye Private Collection, Plaisir, France
RMKC – Ricardo Mitsuhiro Koike Collection, São Paulo, Aruja, Brazil

Results

PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

MACRODONTIINI Thomson, 1861

Macrodontia Lacordaire, 1830

Macrodontia mathani Pouillaude, 1915

(Fig. 1-8)

Macrodontia mathani Pouillaude, 1915: 44.

Remarks. – Pouillaude (1915) described *M. mathani* as follows (translated): "*Macrodontia Mathani* n. sp. Ecuador: Zaruma (M. de Mathan); Loja (A. Gaujon). — Collection R. Oberthür. Length, excluding mandibles… 46 to 70 mm. Width at humeri… 16 to 22 mm. [Male symbol]. The rugosity of the cephalic depression between the eyes is less pronounced than in *M. dejeani* [*sic*, *dejeanii*] Gory. The ventral surface of the head exhibits the particular feature of having two distinctly different and sharply delimited types of sculpture. The transverse grooves are interrupted anteriorly by an area with a circular posterior margin and dense, irregular rugosity. The mandibles exhibit a uniformly regular curvature that is not found in *M. dejeani* [*sic*, *dejeanii*], and there is never any trace of a slight concavity along the outer margin. The inner margin bears teeth and crenulations arranged in the same manner as in the preceding species [*M. dejeanii*]. There are also minor-form individuals with reduced mandibles. The sculpturing of the pronotum has a characteristic appearance. The median region is not rugose; although it may occasionally bear a few large punctures, these are rather widely spaced and do not affect the general level of the surface. This region of the disc is smooth and even. Furthermore, the shape of this shiny area is no longer broadly expanded, but rather narrowed posteriorly by regions of dull surface that are very finely punctate." According to Bleuzen (1994), the species is very rare and has a restricted distribution. To his knowledge "only three collections house specimens of this species, which is only known from a few specimens captured a long time ago." Bleuzen also provided the following information: "[male symbol] holotype + paratype *in* M.N.H.N., Paris (coll. R. Oberthür). [male symbol]: 58-91 mm – [female symbol]: 74 mm. However, as Pouillaude (1915) did not designate a holotype, the original description was based on syntypes (ICZN 1999: 72.4.7). In fact, the Ecuadorian specimen (Loja) bearing the printed red "holotype" label does not possess its original labeling, and the handwritten label containing the word "type" was not written by Pouillaude (see photographs on Pirkl 2026). To further complicate matters, Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2026) also indicated the existence of a holotype, but stated that it is one of the specimens from Zaruma (El Oro). However, Bleuzen (1994) also illustrated the specimen from Loja as being the "holotype." Monné (2024) also erroneously reported: "Type locality – Holotype male: Ecuador, Loja: Zaruma." However, the species was described without the designation of a holotype and was therefore based on a syntype series, which provide from more than a locality. Furthermore, Zaruma is located in El Oro province, not Loja province. We do not know whether the locality "Loja," Ecuador, cited in the original description, refers to the city of Loja or to Loja Province. In the map presented herein (Fig. 1), we considered "Loja" to refer to the city of Loja. All three known localities where the species occurs lie on the western slope of the Andes, with Loja situated closer to the summit, at elevations ranging from

Figure 1. Map of northwestern South America showing the known distribution of *Macrodontia mathani* (red circles).

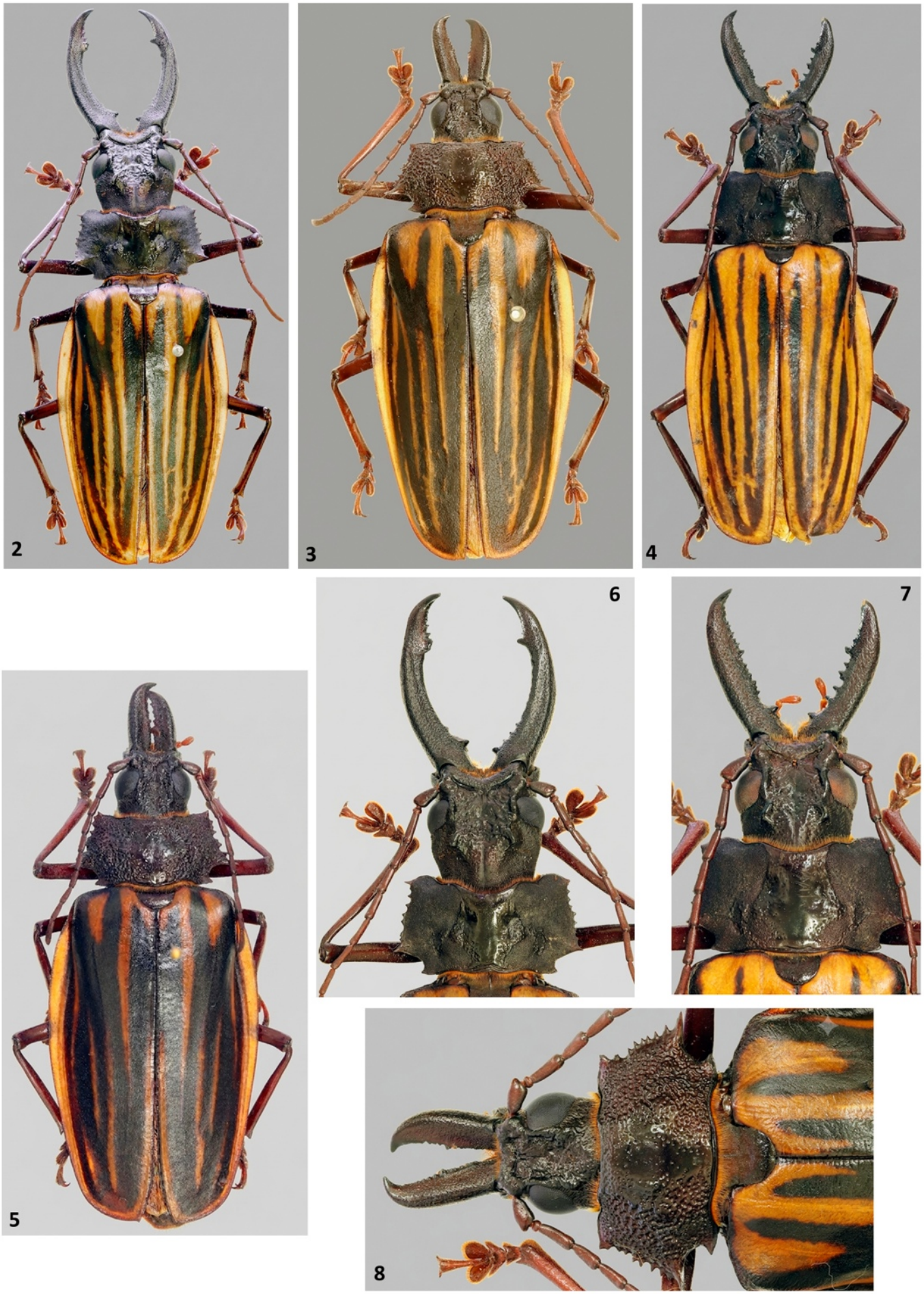

Fig. **2-8**. *Macrodontia mathani* Pouillaude, 1915, specimens from Peru (Piura, Canchaque).

2-5. Dorsal habitus. **2**. ♂, specimen 1. **3**. ♀, specimen 1. **4**. ♂, specimen 2. **5**. ♀, specimen 2. **6-8**. Head and pronotum. **6**. ♂, specimen 1. **7**. ♂, specimen 2. **8**. ♀, specimen 1.

approximately 1,050 to 2,300 m. The specimens listed below were collected using light traps in a montane tropical forest locality.
Blackwelder (1946) reported the species from Colombia; however, as he did not include Ecuador, the country of the type localities, we consider the Colombian record to be erroneous.
We designate the specimen from Loja, deposited in the MNHN, as the lectotype (see photographs on Pirkl 2026), which bears the following labels:
1. Red (printed): HOLOTYPE;
2. White (handwritten): *Macrodontia* / *Mathani* Pllde / type – Insecta 1915-44;
3. White (printed): Equateur / Loja / Abbé Gaujon;
4. Red (printed; added by us): LECTOTYPE désigné par Koike, Delahaye et Santos-Silva, 2026.

Material examined

PERU (**new country record**)
Piura: Huacabamba province, Canchaque
- **2** ♂ (MZSP; RMKC), **2** ♀ (MZSP; RMKC), IV.2026, Koike R. leg.;
- **1** ♂ (NDPC n°12422), **1** ♀ (NDPC n°12421), III.2025, local collector.

SOLENOPTERINI Lacordaire, 1868

Atoposolen gen. nov.

(Fig. 9-18)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/3704B204-D128-4553-A90D-EF189A68451E

Type species. – *Atoposolen hectori*, new species, herein designated.

Etymology. – The generic name is derived from the Greek "ἄτοπος" (átopos), meaning "unusual" or "out of place," and from "σωλήν" (sōlḗn), meaning "channel," the first component of *Solenoptera*, the type genus of Solenopterini; alluding to the unusual morphology of the new genus. Masculine gender.

Description

Female. – Medium-sized to moderately large. Body lacking dense pubescence. Integument shiny metallic, at least on elytra. Head not elongated behind eyes; frons deeply, subtriangularly depressed centrally; frontoclypeal sulcus well marked; postclypeus large, transverse; anteclypeus sclerotized; labrum small, almost vertical; genae, in lateral view, distinctly longer than maximum width of lower lobe, apex acuminate; eyes moderately large, distance between upper eye lobes wider than maximum width of one upper lobe; antennae reaching about anterior fifth of elytra; scape shorter than antennomere III, distinctly widened on outer basal surface; pedicel small, about one-quarter length of III; antennomere III cylindrical, the longest; IV-X serrate, gradually widening toward X; XI longer than X, with acuminate apex. Prothorax trapezoidal, distinctly widening from margin to about posterior quarter, then narrowed toward posterior margin; sides lacking crenulations, spines, or tubercles. Pronotum distinctly sloping laterally, lacking tubercles or gibbosities, not longitudinally sulcate; anterolateral angles at most slightly projected forward; anterior margin straight; posterior margin rounded, strongly produced backward in a broad median area. Prosternal process elevated, deeply notched, U-shaped. Mesoventral process, strongly elevated. Metaventrite triangularly elevated centrally; metaventral process gradually elevated and narrowed anteriorly, reaching or nearly reaching area between procoxae through notch of prosternal process, its apex enclosing dorsal region of mesoventral process; metathoracic discrimen well marked. Scutellum very large, anterior width distinctly exceeding half posterior width of prothorax; anterior margin widely concave, central length about 0.8 times anterior width; sides distinctly convergent, slightly sinuate from anterior margin to posterior third, then strongly narrowed toward apex. Elytra with anterior dorsal region flattened, roundedly produced toward prothorax, extending beyond base of scutellum; sides of anterior region distinctly divergent, then slightly

Updated key to genera of Solenopterini (adapted from Galileo & Martins 1993)

1.	Prosternal anterior region with pronounced, acute tubercle	***Derancistrachroma*** Lingafelter, 2015
—	Prosternal anterior region lacking acute tubercle	**2**
2(**1**).	Metaventral process very long, acutely anteriorly, reaching area between prosternal process	***Atoposolen*** **gen. nov.**
—	Metaventral process short, distinctly not reaching prothorax	**3**
3(**2**).	Scutellum narrow, cuneiform, longer than wide, narrowed posteriorly	**4**
—	Scutellum as long as wide, with sides rounded or converging posteriorly	**5**
4(**3**).	Pronotum evenly convex, not longitudinally depressed on disc; posterolateral spine only indicated, not projected; lateral margins of prothorax descending	***Sphenostethus*** Haldeman, 1848
—	Pronotum longitudinally depressed on anterior half of disc or over a broad area of pronotum; posterolateral spine distinct; lateral margins of prothorax horizontal	***Elateropsis*** Chevrolat, 1862
5(**3**).	Apex of prosternal process not notched	**6**
—	Apex of prosternal process notched	**7**
6(**5**).	Prothorax with an anterolateral spine; antennal flagellomeres more cylindrical, only slightly widened toward apex	***Prosternodes*** Thomson, 1861
—	Prothorax without an anterolateral spine; antennal flagellomeres subtriangular, widened toward apex	***Solenoptera*** Audinet-Serville, 1832
7(**5**).	Prothorax with an anterolateral spine; antennomere III triangular; male: prothorax without sexual punctation; protibiae with or without short setae on inner surface the apical half	***Derancistrus*** Audinet-Serville, 1832
—	Prothorax without an anterolateral spine; antennomere III most often subcylindrical; male: prothorax with sexual punctation; protibiae densely setose on inner side of apical half	**8**
8(**7**).	Lateral margins of prothorax continuous, without a posterolateral notch	***Holonotus*** Thomson, 1861
—	Lateral margins of prothorax with a distinct posterolateral notch	***Solenoptera*** Audinet-Serville, 1832

convergent toward apex; epipleural margin explanate from widest anterior area to apex; apex obliquely truncate and weakly rounded, with truncation descending from outer to sutural angle; outer and sutural angles with short spine. Abdomen distinctly longer than thorax, with ventrites 2–5 together approximately equal in length to the thorax. Femora sublinear, with metafemora slightly longer others. Tibiae lacking fringe of setae on inner apical region. Tarsomeres I shorter than II–III together.

Remarks. – Galileo & Martins (1993) separated Solenopterini from Calocomini in the alternative of couplet "3" of the key to the diurnal tribes of Prioninae (translated): "Scutellum small, semicircular or cuneiform; antennae unmodified in both sexes… Solenopterini Lacordaire;" "Scutellum well developed, triangular; antennae flabellate [male symbol] or serrate [female symbol]… Calocomini, trib. n." Furthermore, in the alternative of couplet "2" leading to couplet "3," they stated (translated): "integument without metallic reflections." However, at least some specimens of *Holonotus nigroaeneus* Bates, 1869 possess a distinctly shiny metallic integument.

In the key to genera of Solenopterini from Galileo & Martins (1993) the new genus is included in the alternative of couplet "6" (translated): "Lateral margins of the prothorax continuous, without a laterobasal notch… *Holonotus* Thomson;" "Lateral margins of the prothorax with a laterobasal notch…. *Solenoptera* A.-Serville." The new genus keys out with *Solenoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1832 in this key.

The type species of *Atoposolen* **gen**. **nov**. has a distinctly shiny metallic body, contradicting the alternative of couplet "2" in the key to the tribes proposed by Galileo & Martins (1993). Although the scutellum is notably larger, the new genus cannot be included in Calocomini because the antennae are not flabellate in males.

Besides the scutellum notably large, which distinguish *Atoposolen* **gen**. **nov**. from all other genera of Solenopterini, it differs from *Solenoptera* and *Holonotus* as follows: Prothorax distinct narrower; sides of pronotum strongly sloping downward; pronotum lacking sexual punctation; and metaventral process strongly projected forward, acutely anteriorly, covering the mesoventral projection. In *Holonotus*, the prothorax is distinctly broader and lacks posterolateral notch, the sides of the pronotum are not sloping downward, the pronotum bears extensive sexual punctation (considering only *H. latithorax* and *H. laevithorax*), and the metaventral process is neither strongly projected forward not acutely anteriorly, and does not cover the mesoventral projection. Additionally, it differs from *Holonotus* by the prothorax with a posterolateral notch (absent in *Holonotus*). It differs from *Sphenostethus* Haldeman, 1846 by the metaventral process strongly projected forward, acutely anteriorly, covering the mesoventral projection (in *Sphenostethus*, the metaventral process is neither strongly projected forward nor acutely produced anteriorly, and it does not cover the mesoventral projection), and the elytral apex is not crenulated (crenulated in *Sphenostethus*).

Male. – Unknown.

***Atoposolen hectori* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9-18)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/2E9F5DE0-0328-421C-A0E4-E9CD7FA93C4C

Holotype, ♀, PERU, *Ucayali*: Atalaya, I.2019, Koike, R. leg. (MZSP).

Paratypes (Fig. 15-18)

PERU

- *San Martín*: Afluente, 1400 m, (PE-25 [road]), **2** ♀, XII.1995, Koike, R. leg. (RMKC; MZSP).
- *Loreto*: Cerros de Contamana, Rio Ucayali, **1** ♀, X.2021, local collector (NDPC n°12472).

Fig. **9**. Map of northwestern South America showing the known distribution of *Atoposolen hectori* **sp**. **nov**.

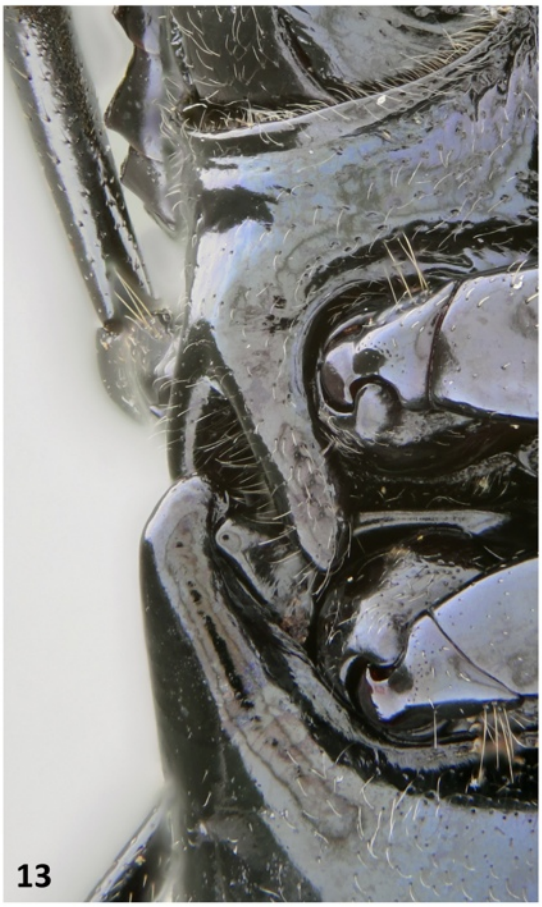

Fig. **10-14**. *Atoposolen hectori* **sp**. **nov**., female holotype.

10. Dorsal habitus. **11**. Ventral habitus. **12**. Lateral habitus. **13**. Mesoventral process and metathoracic process. **14**. Head and pronotum.

Description of the holotype (Fig. 10-14)

Coloration. – Integument mostly blackish with slightly violaceus reflections; elytra dark green with metallic reflections varying from bluish to violaceous depending on viewing angle and light intensity, with either hue becoming predominant.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures partially confluent; with oblique, irregular longitudinal carina laterally, from base o antennal tubercles to area between upper eye lobes; with sparse, short, erect yellowish-brown setae. Vertex with somewhat sparse, coarse punctures, sparser close to prothorax; with sparse, short, erect yellowish-brown setae. Antennal tubercles elevated; abundantly, coarsely punctate basally, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward smooth apex; glabrous. Area behind eyes smooth close to eye, sparsely, finely punctate on remaining surface; glabrous, except a few short, erect yellowish-brown setae behind upper eye lobes. Genae sparsely, finely punctate, except anastomosed coarse punctures on depressed area close to antennal tubercles; with a few minute yellowish-brown setae. Postclypeus abundantly, coarsely rugose-punctate, except smooth sides; with abundant, long, erect yellowish-brown setae, except glabrous smooth areas. Labrum coarsely punctate, punctures mostly anastomosed; with abundant, long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Gulamentum sparsely, finely punctate, with sparse, erect yellowish-brown setae on posterior third; anterior two-thirds densely, coarsely rugose-punctate, with somewhat abundant, long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Maxillary palpomeres IV and labial palpomeres III securiform. Outer surface of mandibles rounded, strongly arched on apical third; abundantly, coarsely punctate on basal three-fourths; with sparse, both minute and short, erect yellowish-brown setae on punctate area, glabrous on smooth apex. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.38 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.58 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 0.5 times elytral length, reaching approximately level of scutellar apex. Scape sparsely, minutely punctate, with a few fine punctures interspersed; with a few minute yellowish-brown setae. Pedicel sparsely, minutely punctate, with a few fine punctures interspersed. Antennomeres III-IV sparsely, minutely punctate, with a few fine punctures interspersed, except for a small, undivided outer apical sensory area. Antennomeres V-X minutely punctate, punctures gradually becoming denser and coarser toward X; outer surface with distinct sensory area divided by longitudinal carina, sensory area gradually longer toward X. Antennomere XI abundantly, finely punctate dorsally; remaining surface mostly densely, microscopically punctate, with irregular, shiny, minutely punctate areas, these locally forming cells.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III:
– Scape = 0.85. – Pedicel = 0.29. – IV = 0.70. – V = 0.75. – VI = 0.75. – VII = 0.70. – VIII = 0.63. – IX = 0.65. – X = 0.55. – XI = 0.85.

Thorax. – Maximum width of prothorax greater than its maximum length. Pronotum moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate along central region, punctures denser and coarser on anterior half; sparsely, finely punctate dorsally close to central region, punctures finer and sparser on anterior half; and abundantly, very coarsely punctate on sloping region, punctures partially anastomosed; with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae posterolaterally. Hypomeron depressed anteriorly close to pronotum; smooth, except minutely rugose depressed area and sparse fine punctures interspersed; glabrous. Prosternum transversely rugose-punctate laterally; central region depressed anteriorly, gradually elevated toward prosternal process on remaining surface; slightly transversely striate centrally near anterior margin, sparsely, finely punctate on remaining central area; with sparse, minute yellowish-brown setae. Prosternal process sparsely, minutely punctate; with a few short, erect yellowish-brown setae. Ventral surface of mesothorax Mesoventrite and mesoventral process mostly smooth; with a few short, decumbent yellowish brown setae. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Metanepisterna abundantly, finely punctate; with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Metaventrite abundantly, finely punctate laterally, sparsely, minutely punctate on remaining surface, except smooth area close to metathoracic discrimen and on metaventral process; with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, a few minute, decumbent yellowish-brown setae on remaining surface, except glabrous smooth areas. Scutellum sparsely, minutely punctate on anterior half, smooth on posterior half, glabrous.

Elytra. – Abundantly, finely punctate throughout, somewhat rugose on some areas, especially on anterior quarter; glabrous.

Legs. – Trochanters with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally, glabrous on remaining surface. Femora sparsely, finely punctate; with sparse, short, decumbent yellowish-brown setae dorsally and laterally, and sparse, long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally. Tibiae sparsely, minutely punctate; with a few minute, decumbent yellowish-brown setae, except short, erect yellowish-setae ventrally, denser on apical third. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence.

Abdomen. – Ventrites very sparsely, minutely punctate, except fine punctures near apex of some ventrites and dense fine punctures close to apex of ventrite 5. Apex of ventrite 5 slightly notched centrally.

Variation. – Elytra violaceous wish bluish reflections; elytra very dark green, almost black. Body proportions vary considerably, being broader or narrower (*e.g.*, Fig. 15 and 18).

Dimensions (mm) (♀ holotype / ♀ paratypes)
– Total length, 23.15/15.20-20.20;
– Prothoracic length, 5.50/3.70-4.40;
– Anterior prothoracic width, 4.80/3.30-3.90;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 7.35/4.45-5.90;
– Maximum prothoracic width, 7.50/4.82-5.90;
– Humeral width, 10.00/6.20-7.95;
– Elytral length, 16.85/10.90-14.40.
– Length of female paratype from NDPC: 24.00.

Etymology. – The specific epithet *hectori* honors Hector D. Koike, son of the first author.

Remarks. – The specimens of the type series were collected in the Peruvian Amazon region.

Holonotus Thomson, 1861

Holonotus Thomson, 1861: 304.

Remarks. – In the redescription of *Holonotus* Thomson, 1861, Galileo & Martins (1994) summarily described the prothorax as lacking lateral tubercles and laterobasal notch. They reported on *H. nigroaeneus* Bates, 1869 (translated): "Bates (1869) described the species based on a specimen from Chontales, Nicaragua, which he considered to be a female. Because the male examined agrees with the photograph of the holotype taken by Moure at the BMNH and lacks sexual punctation on the pronotum, we believe that the holotype is actually a male. The females examined, although very few in number, as well as those of *H. sternalis*, have reddish elytra." Assuming that the holotype of *H. nigroaeneus* is a male, it is difficult to understand why Galileo and Martins (1994) retained this species in *Holonotus*, since the males of *H. latithorax* (Thomson, 1861) and *H. laevithorax* (White, 1853) have a markedly different prothorax and exhibit distinct sexual punctation on the pronotum. However, we have not examined specimens of *H. nigroaeneus*. Consequently, we are obliged to retain it provisionally in *Holonotus*, although it seems evident that it belongs to a new genus. The same applies *H. sternalis* Gahan, 1894, because although the males have a small area with sexual punctation on the pronotum, the shape of the prothorax is similar to that of *H. nigroaeneus*.

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Fig. **15-18**. *Atoposolen hectori* **sp**. **nov**., female paratypes.

15-16. Specimens from San martin (Afluente), Dorsal habitus. **15**. Specimen 1. **16**. Specimen 2. **17-18**. Specimen from Loreto (Cerros de Contamana). **17**. Dorsal habitus. **18**. Ventral habitus.

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Résumé

Koike R. M., Delahaye N. & Santos-Silva A., 2026. – Prioninae américains (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) : nouveau genre, nouvelle espèce, désignation d'un lectotype, notes et nouveau signalement pour un pays. *Faunitaxys*, 14(54) : 1 – 9.

Notes sur *Macrodontia mathani* Pouillaude, 1915, comprenant un nouveau pays dans sa distribution et la désignation d'un lectotype, sont fournies. *Atoposolen hectori*, nouveau genre et nouvelle espèce de Solenopterini, sont décrits. Une clé actualisée des genres de Solenopterini est proposée. Des notes concernant *Holonotus* Thomson, 1861, sont également présentées.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Solenopterini, longicorne, taxonomie, description, systematique, nouveau genre, nouvelle espèce, Amerique, région néotropicale.

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SOMMAIRE

Prioninae américains (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) : nouveau genre, nouvelle espèce, désignation d'un lectotype, notes et nouveau signalement pour un pays.

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Illustration de la couverture :

Composition des photographies dorsale et ventrale de l'holotype de *Atoposolen hectori* sur vieille carte du Pérou.

Crédits:

Antonio Santos-Silva: Fig. 2-8 & 10-16
German Alberto Lequerica: Fig. 17-18

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